## **Reconstruction of Proto-Trique Phonemes**

Trique languages (Chicahuaxtla Trique, Copala Trique and Itunyoso Trique) are spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico and belong to the Mixtecan family of the Otomanguean stock. In Proto-Trique, thirteen obstruents (/\*t/, /\*d/, /\*k/, /\*g/, /\*k $^w$ /, /\*g $^w$ /, /\*', /\*β/, /\*s/, /\*s/, /\*ts/, /\*ch/, /\*ch/, /\*ch/), five resonants (/\*m/, /\*n/, /\*r/, /\*y/) and eleven vowels (/\*i/, /\*e/, /\*i/, /\*e/, /\*a/, /\*o/, /\*u/, /\*in/, /\*in/, /\*an/, /\*un/) are reconstructible. These Proto-Trique phonemes have undergone series of historical sound changes in its three daughter languages: e.g.

(1) Obstruent sounds became voiced in non-final syllables in Chicahuaxtla Trique and all obstruent sounds except for /\*ß/ became voiceless in Itunyoso Trique.

<b>Proto-Trique</b>	Chicahuaxtla	Copala	Itunyoso	
<b>*k</b> o'00	<b>g</b> o'o	<b>k</b> o'oo	<b>k</b> o'o	'plate'
* <b>d</b> ah	<b>d</b> ah	<b>d</b> ah	<b>t</b> ah	'flower (possessed)'
*sika'	<b>z</b> ika'a	ska'	sika'	'hard'

(2) \*V >  $\emptyset$  between \*s, \* $\check{s}$  or \*r and a particular consonant (\*t, \*k, \* $k^w$ , \*m, \*n or \*l) in Copala Trique. \*r was also fricated and became a voiceless retroflex fricative  $\check{s}r$ .

Chicahuaxtla	Itunyoso	<b>Proto-Trique</b>	Copala			
ziki	siki	*s <b>i</b> kii	<b>sk</b> ii			'crust'
žutah	chutah	*š <b>u</b> tah	<b>št</b> ah			'deer'
rune	rune	*runee	rnee	=>	šrnee	'bean'

(3) High short vowels became mid short vowels (\*i > e, \*u > o, \*in > en, \*un > on) in a final syllable in Copala Trique.

Chicahuaxtla	Itunyoso	<b>Proto-Trique</b>	Copala	
nu'w <b>i</b>	nu'ßi	*nu'ßi	nu'ße	'smooth'
duk <b>u</b>	tuk <b>u</b>	*tuk <b>u</b>	tuko	'to play'
achin	achin	*achin	achen	'to pass, to cross'
ni'y <b>un</b>	ni'y <b>un</b>	*ni'y <b>un</b>	ni'y <b>on</b>	'to forget'

(4)  $\ddot{i}$  &  $\ddot{e} > i$ , and  $\ddot{i}$  n > on (when  $\ddot{i}$  n was short in a final syllable)  $\sim un$  (elsewhere) in Copala Trique.  $\ddot{i} > i$ ,  $\ddot{e} > e$ , and  $\ddot{i}$  n > in in Itunyoso Trique.

<b>Proto-Trique</b>	Chicahuaxtla	Copala	Itunyoso	
*k <b>ï</b> h	k <b>ï</b> hï	kih	kih	'mountain'
*sig <b>ë</b> '	zig <b>ë</b> 'ë	sig <b>i</b> '	sik <b>e</b> '	'mud'
*tinï [tin <b>ïn</b> ]	dinï [din <b>ïn</b> ]	tino [tinon]	tini [tin <b>in</b> ]	'nopal (cactus)'
*'niï ['n <b>iïn</b> ]	'nï ['n <b>ïn</b> ]	'nuu ['n <b>uun</b> ]	'nih ['n <b>in</b> h]	'corn'

In this paper, I will show how the Proto-Trique phonemes were reconstructed and how the reconstructed Proto-Trique phonemes have undergone historical sound changes in Chicahuaxtla Trique, Copala Trique and Itunyoso Trique.